THE
NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, publiſhed 16th of *Aug.* 1770.
Flour at 18*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the fineſt Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

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Wheat per Buſhel	6s. 6d.	Beef per Barrel	46s. 0d.
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

	☾'s *Age.*	*High-Water.*	*riſes* ☉ H.	M.	*ſets* ☉ H.	
THURSDAY	14	8	after 6	52	before 6	
FRIDAY	15	9	6	53	6	
SATURDAY	○	9	● 6	59	6	Full ○ Saturday next, 4 Morn.
SUNDAY	17	10	6	56	6	
MONDAY	18	11	6	57½	6	
TUESDAY	19	12	6	58	6	
WEDNESDAY	20	1	6	59	6	

Days 10 Hours 16 Minutes the 1ſt.

To his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable
JOHN, EARL of DUNMORE,
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

THE Rector and Inhabitants of the City of New-York, in Communion of the Church of England, as by Law eſtabliſhed, moſt cordially embrace this early Opportunity of congratulating your Lordſhip on your ſafe Arrival in this Province.

The Honour his Majeſty has conferr'd upon us, by appointing a Nobleman of your Rank and Station, to preſide over us, demands our warmeſt Gratitude to our moſt gracious Sovereign; to whoſe Royal Perſon and Government, we can boaſt a dutiful and firm Attachment.

When we reflect that your Lordſhip is the Repreſentative of a great Prince, diſtinguiſhed by Zeal for our moſt holy Religion, and endued with every princely Virtue, we cannot doubt but that your Lordſhip will, upon all Occaſions, promote and encourage true Religion and Virtue among us,—that the eſtabliſhed Church of the Nation, of which we have the Happineſs of being a Part, will ever meet with your Protection; and that we ſhall, under your Lordſhip's Adminiſtration, peaceably enjoy thoſe invaluable Rights and Privileges with which the Laws of our Country, and a Royal Charter, have veſted us,

We ſhould be deficient in Gratitude, were we not to expreſs, on this happy Occaſion, the grateful Senſe we retain of the Countenance and Patronage we have experienced from your Lordſhip's worthy Predeceſſors: To their Benevolence, and Zeal for the eſtabliſhed Religion, we owe (under God) the preſent flouriſhing State and Condition of our Church.

My Lord, may the ſupreme Being, the ſole Beſtower of every Bleſſing, long preſerve your Lordſhip's Life and Health,—may you meet with that Applauſe from your Sovereign that is due to exalted Merit,—may you daily experience the affectionate Regard and Eſteem of a grateful and happy People; and after ſpending your Days in the Service of your King and Country, may you enjoy conſummate Felicity in the Life to come.

Theſe, my Lord, are the warm Wiſhes, and ſincere Prayers of, May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

Your moſt dutiful and obedient Servants.

New-York, Oct. 25, 1770.

To which his LORDSHIP *was pleaſed to return the following*

ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am infinitely obliged to you for your Congratulations on my Arrival, and kind Wiſhes for my Proſperity.

You may depend on my paying a zealous Attention to thoſe Rights and Privileges you ſo juſtly deem invaluable.

To his Excellency, the Right Honourable JOHN EARL of DUNMORE, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of New-York, and the Territories thereon depending in America, and Vice Admiral of the ſame, &c. &c.

The HUMBLE ADDRESS of the MINISTERS, ELDERS, and DEACONS, of the united PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES of the City of New-York, in Communion with the eſtabliſhed CHURCH of SCOTLAND.

My Lord,

WE do not approach your Lordſhip for the Purpoſe of a meer Ceremonious Congratulation on your Arrival, but to teſtify our Sentiments of his Majeſty's paternal Care, in the Appointment of a Perſon to the Command of this Colony, of your Lordſhip's diſtinguiſhed Birth high Rank, and amiable Character; and to beg your Acceptance of this Addreſs, as expreſſive of our warmeſt Gratitude and Affection.

THO' the untoward State of the Public Affairs of this Country hath of late greatly interrupted the common Tranquility; yet you, my Lord, have the Happineſs, and it is with Pleaſure we remark it, to meet a People rejoicing in your Acceſſion, and already inſpired with that Confidence in their Governor which is ſo auſpicious at the Commencement of a new Adminiſtration. From your Juſtice and Impartiality, your Wiſdom and Moderation, and under a Government conducted by a Spirit of Benevolence and Dignity, we not only hope for the Abatement of civil Diſcord amongſt ourſelves, but that aided by the weight of your Intereſt in the Royal Favour, and the Rank you ſuſtain as a Peer of Great-Britain, your Lordſhip may have the Honour to be happily inſtrumental in the Re-eſtabliſhment of univerſal Harmony among all the Branches of the Empire.

YOUR Condeſcenſion in ſubmitting to the arduous Cares of Office, at a Juncture which ſeems to call for unuſual Labour and Vigilance, obliges us to promote every Meaſure conducive to your Happineſs; and in Return for his Majeſty's diſtinguiſhing Goodneſs, we ſhall ſtrenuouſly exert ourſelves in the Diſcharge of all the Duties that become the loyal Subjects of a moſt gracious King.

MY LORD, we have ſo much Reaſon from your liberal Principles, and noble and elevated Education to be aſſured of your friendly Regards to *the ſacred Rights of Conſcience* in general, that it is more for the Sake of a Compliance with Cuſtom, than from any Apprehenſion of Neceſſity, that we implore your Promiſe of Protection to us and to the numerous Churches in this Province, connected with the Proteſtant Eſtabliſhment in North-Britain. And it ſhall be our unceaſing Prayer to the Supreme Governor of the Univerſe, that you may continue to merit the Smiles of your Royal Maſter, long poſſeſs the Love of a free and loyal People, and at laſt meet with the Benediction of the King of Kings.

Signed by Order of the Church Seſſion,

New-York October 25th, 1770. — John Rodgers, Joſeph Treat, } Miniſters.

HIS LORDSHIP's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I AM extremely obliged to you for the very favourable Opinion you entertain of me, no Attention or Labour, on my Part, ſhall be wanting to endeavour to merit the Continuance of it. And you may depend on all the Protection you can require of me.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
The Right Hon. JOHN EARL of DUNMORE,
Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

The humble ADDRESS of the MINISTER, ELDERS, and DEACONS of the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Church of the City of NEW-YORK.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Miniſter, Elders, and Deacons of the Reformed Proteſtant Dutch Church of the City of New-York, beg Leave moſt ſincerely to congratulate your Lordſhip on your ſafe Arrival in this Province, to the Government of which our moſt gracious Sovereign has been pleaſed to appoint you.

With Sentiments of the warmeſt Gratitude to the beſt of Princes, in placing a Perſon of your Lordſhip's diſtinguiſhed Birth and amiable Character, to the chief Command of this Colony: Permit us, my Lord, to aſſure you of our ardent Wiſhes and Prayers, that the ſame Providence which has ſafely conducted you through the Perils and Dangers of the Ocean, may continue to ſmile on your Perſon, Family, and Adminiſtration.

The Dutch Church, my Lord, the moſt ancient in this Colony, has from Time to Time, been diſtinguiſhed with particular Marks of the Royal Favour, her invaluable Rights and Privileges inviolately preſerved; and her Members, we flatter ourſelves, not undeſervedly eſteemed dutiful and loyal Subjects to his Majeſty and his Royal Predeceſſors; We may therefore with the greateſt Security, promiſe ourſelves your Lordſhip's Support and Countenance.

May the ſupreme Diſpoſer of all Events long preſerve your Lordſhip:—May your Adminiſtration meet with the Approbation of our moſt Gracious Sovereign,—and may you, my Lord, long enjoy the Eſteem of a happy and grateful People.

We are, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's
Moſt dutiful and obedient Servants.

Conſiſtory-Chamber, New-York, October 23, 1770. — By Order of the Conſiſtory, ARCHIBALD LAIDLIE, P. T. P.

To which his LORDSHIP was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you my ſincere Thanks for your Addreſs.——I ſhall neglect nothing in my Power, to preſerve to the ancient Dutch Church that Security it has hitherto ſo deſervedly enjoyed; and its Members may depend upon my Support and Countenance.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN, EARL of DUNMORE,
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America; Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

WE the Grand Jurors for the Body of the City and County of New-York, eſteem ourſelves fortunate in being convened to tranſact the Buſineſs of our Station at this Time; as it affords us the Happineſs of teſtifying the Reſpect we would wiſh on all Occaſions to expreſs for the Perſon of your Lordſhip's high Rank and Character.

We eagerly embrace the Opportunity of felicitating your Lordſhip on your ſafe Arrival to preſide over us; and of aſſuring your Lordſhip of that Affection and Loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, which we truſt will always characterize the People of this Colony, and recommend them to your Lordſhip's Favour and Protection in the full Enjoyment of their juſt Rights and Liberties.

ISAAC LOW, *Foreman.*

New-York, Oct. 23, 1770.

HIS LORDSHIP's *ANSWER.*

I Receive, Gentlemen, with infinite Satisfaction, this Mark of your Eſteem, which, it ſhall be my Study to deſerve.

The People of this City and County may be aſſured of my warmeſt Attachment to their Intereſt, and Regard for their juſt Rights and Privileges.

On Thurſday laſt Fifty-three of the principal Gentlemen of the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, waited on his Excellency the Governor, with the following Addreſs, viz:

To his Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN, EARL of DUNMORE,
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhip,

THE Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, beg Leave to preſent your Lordſhip their ſincere and moſt reſpectful Congratulations on your ſafe Arrival to your Government, and to aſſure your Lordſhip of their zealous and ſteady Attachment to his moſt gracious Majeſty King George the Third; whoſe affectionate Regard for his People of this Colony, is ſo conſpicuouſly manifeſted in the Appointment of your Lordſhip to preſide over us.

It will be the conſtant endeavour of this Corporation, to anſwer the Expectations which induced the worthy Lieut. Governor to inveſt us with a Royal Charter; as alſo to evince to your Lordſhip the Utility of the Inſtitution, by promoting Trade and Commerce, ſo eſſential to the Proſperity of the Colony, adjuſting controverted and intricate Accounts, and by preventing as much as poſſible a Spirit of Litigation, ever highly injurious to a mercantile City.

We hope for your Lordſhip's Favour and Approbation, and ſhall eſteem it a peculiar Happineſs if we can be inſtrumental in rendering the Reſidence of a Governor, of your Lordſhip's high and diſtinguiſhed Rank, agreeable, your Adminiſtration eaſy to yourſelf, happy and advantageous to the Colony. *By Order of the Corporation,*

HUGH WALLACE, Preſident.

Chamber of Commerce, 23th Oct. 1770.

His Excellency's *ANSWER.*

Gentlemen,

YOUR Addreſs is highly pleaſing to me; you may depend on my approving every Meaſure of your's which may tend to promote the true commercial Intereſt of this City.

The ſame Gentlemen then waited on his Honour the Lieut. Governor, and in a ſhort Addreſs return'd him the Thanks of the Corporation of which they were Members, for the Favours he had conferred upon it. To which Addreſs, his Honour return'd an obliging and polite Anſwer.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable
JOHN, EARL of DUNMORE.
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, &c. &c. &c.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Miniſter, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-Men of the ancient Lutheran Church in the City of New-York.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE His Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Miniſter, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-Men of the ancient Lutheran Church in the City of New-York, humbly beg Leave, in Behalf of ourſelves and our Congregation, to congratulate your Excellency upon your Appointment to this Government, and on your Lordſhip's ſafe Arrival in the ſame.

Permit us my Lord, at the ſame time to expreſs our utmoſt Gratitude to our moſt gracious Sovereign, for his great Condeſcenſion in chooſing a Nobleman of your Excellency's very

eminent and amiable Character, both for Abilities and Virtues, to rule over and to reſide among us; and to aſſure your Excellency that, as it is our Duty to our beſt of Kings, ſo we ſhall be behind Hand with none of our fellow Subjects, as far as the very narrow Sphere, in which we are deſtined to move, will permit, to give ample Proofs, on all Occaſions, that we are ſincerely determined to render your Excellency's Adminiſtration honourable, eaſy and agreeable, as being truly ſenſible that ſuch a Conduct, invariably purſued, cannot fail of an Attraction, however ſmall in Degree, of the Royal Favour towards us; and your Excellency's kind Protection of us in our religious and civil Rights and Priviledges,

That Almighty God would ſhower down the choiceſt of his Bleſſings upon his Moſt Gracious Majeſty, his Royal Conſort, the Prince of Wales, the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and all the Royal Family; and that the Britiſh Sceptre may ever be ſwayed in the moſt illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, till Time ſhall be no more; and that it would pleaſe GOD to bleſs likewiſe your Excellency, and preſerve you in the Eſteem of your Royal Maſter, and the People committed to your Care, ſhall ever be the moſt fervent Prayers of,

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

Your Excellency's moſt humble and

Moſt obedient Servants.

At the Requeſt of the Wardens and Veſtry Men of the abovementioned Church.

BERNARD MICHAEL HOUSEAL, D. V. M.

New-York, 29th October, 1770.

His LORDSHIP's *ANSWER.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Heartily Thank you for this Addreſs, and for the Aſſurances of your kind Intentions towards me; I ſhall be happy in every Opportunity I can have, of confirming you in the Enjoyment of your religious and civil Rights.

October the 29th, 1770.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable

JOHN, EARL of DUNMORE,

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New-York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

The humble ADDRESS of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of this City, embrace with Alacrity, the earlieſt Opportunity of offering to your Lordſhip, their hearty Congratulations on your Appointment to the chief Command of this Colony, and your Arrival in the Metropolis of your Government.

Impreſſed with the warmeſt Sentiments of Duty and Loyalty to our Gracious Sovereign, we acknowledge with the utmoſt Gratitude, this recent and affectionate Inſtance of his Majeſty's Goodneſs and paternal Care, in appointing to preſide over us, his faithful Colony, a Nobleman eminently diſtinguiſhed by his Rank and Quality, and whoſe perſonal Accompliſhments afford the moſt pleaſing Proſpect of an able and upright Adminiſtration,

From Expectations ſo well grounded, we cannot doubt of your Excellency's Countenance and Protection in the full and uninterrupted Enjoyment of the Franchiſes and Immunities, extended by his Majeſty's Royal Predeceſſors to this his antient Corporation, and with undiſſembled Sincerity, we beg Leave to aſſure your Lordſhip, our beſt Endeavours ſhall conſtantly be exerted in promoting the true End of all Governments, Peace, Order and public Tranquility, while we ſhall neglect no Opportunity in contributing every Thing in our Power to your Excellency's Eaſe, Satisfaction, and Felicity.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN,

I Am infinitely obliged to you for this kind Addreſs. I hope to confirm you in the good Opinion you conceive of me, by making the Franchiſes and Immunities of this Corporation, the Objects of my particular Care and Attention; and with your Aſſiſtance, I am not under the leaſt Doubt, of ſeeing the moſt perfect Order and Tranquility reign throughout this City.

The Corporation at the ſame Time preſented his Excellency with the Freedom of the City, having a Seal incloſed in a Gold Box and the City Arms Engraved on the Lid thereof.

On Monday Evening arrived the Brig Fanny, Capt. Eccleſton, in 7 Weeks from Liverpool, by whom we have an Engliſh Print of the 31ſt of Auguſt, from which, and the Papers by Capt Sparks from London, arrived at Philadelphia, we have extracted the following Particulars, viz.

BASTIA, *July* 20.

THE Count de Marbœuf is ſtill at St. Antonia, and has burnt a village in the neighbourhood, for harbouring and ſupplying the malcontents with proviſions. Eight of the inhabitants, it is ſaid, have been hanged; and ſeven others, with a woman, are taken, who will probably meet the ſame fate.

The governor of Konigſburg has received orders from his Maſter to form a line on the frontiers of Poland, to prevent the contagious diſtemper from penetrating into the Kingdom of Pruſſia.

Smyrna, July 3. If we may credit the reports that are ſpread, there has been a naval engagement between the Ottoman fleet, and nine Ruſſian veſſels, in the latitude of Tiro, to the diſadvantage of the Turks, who were obliged to retire towards Samos to repair their loſs. The Ruſſian fleet is arrived ſince the 27th laſt at Scios.

Leghorn, July 26. We learn from Port Mahon that two Ruſſian frigates are arrived from the Archipelago with 5 tranſport veſſels laden with their ſick; and having on board a number of Greek families that are going to eſtabliſh themſelves in Ruſſia. Two French and two Engliſh frigates are gone towards the ports of the Levant to obſerve the operations of the Turks and Ruſſians.

Trieſte, July 28. Our late letters from the Archipelago mention, that a battle had been fought between the Turkiſh and the Ruſſian fleets; and that the Turks were retired under the canon of Napoli and the Ruſſians to Sidra. Afterwards it was reported the latter debarked near Napoli, and deſtroyed two ſmall forts, and ſome magazines.

Leghorn, Auguſt 3. Letters received from the Archipelago, dated the 18th ult. adviſe, that the Ottoman fleet under the Capt. Pacha, conſiſting of 16 ſhips of the line, four xebecks and two gallies, appeared the 16th of the ſame month at the point of the gulph of Napoli di Romania; that the Ruſſian ſquadron, conſiſting of 16 ſhips of the line and eight ſmall veſſels, being only a few miles off, endeavoured to bring them to an engagement, but in vain; that on the 8th the two fleets were on the point of engaging, when a violent ſtorm ſeparated them and obliged the Turks to put into Negroponte, whilſt the Ruſſians retired towards the coaſt of the Morea. The captains of ſeveral ſhips arrived here mention, that the Ottoman fleet ſet ſail again the 13th, and that ſoon after they heard a briſk firing of cannon, from which it is ſuppoſed there has been a ſea fight.

Venice, Aug. 8. Letters from Corfou, dated the 16th of laſt month, diſcredit the report of a pretended deciſive engagement between the Ruſſian and Ottoman fleets. They aſſure that theſe fleets were three different times ſo near as to cannonade each other, and that the Turkiſh fleet had been obliged to ſheer off, as the wind did not permit the other to join them. Moreover, we receive by ſhips arrived from the Archipelago, poſitive advices that they had fell in with the Ottoman fleet, ſteering for the Dardanelles, to take in reinforcements from Conſtantinople, and that a ſhort time after, the Ruſſian fleet had bent their courſe in purſuit of the enemy, who ſtill declined an engagement. Theſe reports are the more to be credited, as former letters from Zante adviſed, that the Ruſſian fleet was giving chace to that of the Ottomans, and that the Ruſſians were actully beſieging Napoli di Romania.

Dantzick, Auguſt 8. A courier is juſt arrived here, come directly from the Ruſſian army, who brings the news of a complete victory which the Ruſſians have gained over the Tartars; and that the latter have loſt near 80,000 men.

Berlin, Aug. 11. Yeſterday the Princeſs Royal of Pruſſia was ſafely brought to bed of a Prince.

Berlin, Aug. 14. The young Prince of Pruſſia was chriſtened laſt Wedneſday at Potzdam by the names of Frederick William. The ſponſers were the Emperor, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, Prince Ferdinand of Pruſſia, the Princeſs of Orange, and the Prince of Deaux Ponts.

Warſaw, Auguſt 12. The Courts of Vienna and Berlin have not only reſolved, for the ſecurity of their country, to draw a line along the frontiers, but they will not admit any woolen manufactures whatever, and make all travellers perform twenty-one days quarentine.

Paris, Auguſt 13. Private letters from Corſica mention, that part of that iſland refuſes to ſubmit to our dominion. It is a curate that has promoted this inſurrection. His ſcheme, in which Paoli does not influence him, is to ſhake off a foreign yoke, and reſtore liberty to his country.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 18.

They write from Bucks, that a gentleman, who was lately at an entertainment there, produced a letter which he had juſt received from Paris, with ſome dark hints concerning the po-ſ-n—g the late very worthy and patriotic Lord Mayor.

Auguſt 18. We are aſſured, that the following is one of the reſolutions agreed upon at a late meeting at Stowe, that no one member of the minority ſhall accept any place whatever, which may be offered to him, without the advice and concurrence of the whole corps.

The late hopes of a coalition between the Ins and Outs are founded, we are told, upon the offers made by the party that command the M——y, to bring off ſome of the leaders. But if a coalition ſhould take place, what æra would be more remarkable than that where two parties of ſuch oppoſite principles ſhould compoſe a Miniſtry?—And what will become of poor England, if both parties ſhould conſpire againſt her liberties?

It is ſaid the Hon. James Grenville, Eſqr was appointed one of the Joint Vice Treaſurers of Ireland, but he refuſed the offer

Private letters from Paris aſſure us that the Duke de Choiſeul has ſome great deſigns now on the carpet, which will ſhortly be made public.

By a new regulation which has taken place within theſe ſix weeks, no Engliſhman travelling in France, can go from one part of that kingdom to the other without a double paſſport, ſigned by the French King, and his Miniſter, the Duke de Choiſeul, the Engliſh ambaſſador, or Mr. Walpole, his ſecretary. No earneſt for a carriage can be taken till this viaticum is produced. This prohibition extends to all foreigners. Tributes of a free people, which are indeed ſo many badges of ſlavery, will, it is hoped, make our fine gentlemen and ladies leſs inclined to waſte ſo much of their time and money in their polite country.

Laſt Wedneſday evening a woman made oath, before Sir Robert Ladbroke, to a man's ſetting fire to Portſmouth dock-yard: She had been at the Admiralty-office and was directed to a magiſtrate, to make affidavit of the truth of her aſſertion. A warrant was granted for apprehending him.

A lieutenant beat up yeſterday for ſeamen, and bills were ſtuck up at Change, Wapping, and other parts: and the grand place of rendevous is appointed at St. Catherine's, Tower-hill.

A Gentlemen who reſides at Deptford, had about a twelvemonth ago, ſome ſheep not larger than well grown Spaniels, brought from the Bay of Biſcay; ſince which time one of the ews has brought forth two; and as the air of the place ſeems to agree with them, he hopes he ſhall, in time, be maſter of a ſtock; the wool is incomparably fine.

A letter from Peterſburgh ſays, "It is reported here, that the Empreſs has, with the concurrence and advice of her whole court, refuſed to liſten to the many overtures for peace, made not only by the Grand Signior, but the ambaſſadors of ſome foreign powers, being firmly reſolved to drive the Turks entirely out of Europe, and even to ſecure the Empire the poſſeſſion of ſome valuable iſlands in the Levant."

AUGUST 20.

Letters from Minorca, dated July 13, mentioned the arrival at that iſland of a Ruſſian frigate, and four large ſtore ſhips, having on board a great number of ſoldiers, wounded in ſeveral engagements in the Morea. A Ruſſian Admiral is ſaid to be on board the frigate, with an expreſs for Peterſburgh. The Ruſſians were not very communicative, from whence we gueſſed they had not been very ſucceſsful in their firſt ſea engagement with the Turks. Orders are given to our people to keep from them, leſt the Ruſſians ſhould have the plague on board.

By a veſſel arrived at Portſmouth from the Eaſt Country, there is advice that the Ruſſian fleet, conſiſting of five ſhips of the line, ſome frigates, and 11 ſail of tranſports, ſailed out of the Sound about 12 days ſince, and were ſteering for the Humber.

It is remarkable, that the French Gazette ſtill perſiſts in aſſerting the retreat of the Ruſſians from the Proviuce of Walachia, where Count Romanzow, (it is there ſaid) had not been able to make himſelf maſter of one defenſible fortreſs, and where proviſions for the ſupport of his army began to be impracticable. It is however, confeſſed that he made his retreat without moleſtation, and that the Turks did not think proper to follow him. The ſilence of our Gazette concerning the late victory, ſo confidently related in the Dutch prints gives ſome colour to the above account.

The French Gazette, ſo long ago as the 7th inſt. had an account that the inhabitants of New-York, had come to the reſolution of importing all ſorts of merchandize from England, except thoſe on which a duty is charged for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America; ſo that the reſolution that has lately been circulated by order of Government, ſeems to be little more than an ineffectual attempt of ſome intereſted perſons in that city to break through the general agreement of the province. It is however, ſuſpected, that many private entries will be made, and that it will not be in the power of the patriots of that country to maintain their engagements for any length of time, whatever effect thoſe engagements might have had, if faithfully adhered to, upon the councils of the mother-country.

We are aſſured, that in confidence of a free trade with the colonies, goods are now ſhipping for America by the merchants of this city.

Aug. 23. It is now generally expected, that a change in Adminiſtration will take place the beginning of next week.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes, in his late tour received invitations from ſeveral gentlemen to ſpend ſome time with them, but he was obliged to decline them on account of having buſineſs that ſoon required him in London.

A private letter received yeſterday from Paris mentions, with great confidence, that France, ſeeing how the tide of affairs in European Turkey is likely to run, has abſolutely made overtures of friendſhip to the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

The poſt of Adjutant General in a neighbouring kingdom, which has lately been given to Colonel Luttrell, we are well informed is worth at leaſt 2500l. per ann. The late Lord Ch-----t farmed it at about 2000l.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Emperor of Morocco's ſquadron, re-inforced by that of the Algerines and Tuniſians, have had an obſtinate engagement with the Spaniſh fleet off Ceuta in which the latter met with a conſiderable repulſe.

The ſame letters add, that the Court of Madrid, upon news thereof, had diſpatched a courier to ſettle the differences with the Emperor.

It is certain, that poſſitive intelligence has been received of great naval preparations going forward at the French and Spaniſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

Auguſt 25. The French mails which arrived yeſterday brought little news of importance. They contain an account from Venice, purporting that the Ruſſians had entirely evacuated the Morea; and that the Turks had taken poſſeſſion of ſome foreign veſſels, among others ſome belonging to the Venetians, which they found at Miſſoniougi, where they maſſacred all the Greek inhabitants, and deſtroyed the houſes.

Mr. Pitt, of the Middle-Temple, a relation of

Lord Chatham, is nominated for a law department in America.

It is said overtures have been made to the King of Prussia from the Empress of Russia, inviting him to take a part in the war between her and the Grand Signior; for which service a large sum of money is proposed to be paid, and some territories annexed.

It is asserted, that a late governor in America will be honoured with a ribband.

If the letters from Trieste are to be depended upon, the Russian fleet has certainly gained a complete victory over that of the Turks, eight of which were sunk, and eight others fell into the hands of the conquerers, who are using their utmost endeavours to improve the advantage they have gained.

It is said that orders are sent to Ireland, for three regiments to be in readiness to embark for North-America, on the first notice.

The ships that are now fitting out, and the sailors that are invited to enter as volunteers on board the royal navy, are, as we are informed, intended as a fleet of observation, as the French and Spaniards, it is observed, are arming in all their ports.

Some people are of opinion, that the consent of the majority of the trading inhabitants of New-York, to the free importation of British manufactures, was obtained by certain court influence, with a view to give colour to the rigourous measures that are to be pursued against the Bostonians, who are now it is said, by their obstinacy, become the object of m——l revenge.

August 28, *By letters received yesterday from Italy, the accounts formerly given of the success of Admiral Elphinstone against the Turks in the Morea, is confirmed by authority.*

There are letters in town from America which say, the Americans have refused to receive any more transports from England.

A fleet we hear is intended to be sent to the Streights, to be at hand in case the Russians should meet with a defeat from the Turks at sea.

Seventeen sail of the line are ready at Portsmouth to sail on the shortest notice.

Several peerages are talked of to take place before the meeting of parliament; at the same time Sir Robert Ladbroke is to be created a baronet.

On Saturday an express arrived at St. James's with an account of her Royal Highness the Princess of Brunswick being safely delivered of a Prince the 10th inst.

Bets of 100l. *to* 50l. *are laid, that the spice-island of Ceylon will be in the hands of the English before Christmas,* 1771, *unless a rupture should break out between Great Britain and the States General.*

August 30. Her Majesty is again pregnant.

By a letter just received, we are informed that the Princess Dowager of Wales will be in London in less than three weeks.

The Edgar man of war is sailed from Plymouth for the Streights. Thirteen ships of the line are fitting out at Portsmouth and Plymouth, in order it is said, to be stationed as a fleet of observation in the Mediterranean.

It is rumoured in the city, that a large sum of money has lately been remitted to a certain American colony.

The Hopewell, Capt. Smith, has completed her lading for New-York, and was expected to sail this day.

The large orders received at Bristol from New-York, has given new life to business.

Portsmouth, August 21. Yesterday orders came to the officers here for their opening places of rendezvous to enter sailors on board the following men of war here and at Plymouth; viz. the Achilles, 60 guns; Centaur, 74; Saint Antonio, 64; Bellona, 74; Arrogant, 74; Ajax, 74; Dorsetshire, 70; Rippon, 64; Hero, 74; Cornwall, 74; Tamerlane, 74; Burford, 70: Bellisle, 70; Firm, 64; and Edgar, 64, and that they may be manned as soon as possible, great encouragement is offered to all able seamen that will enter.—It is said, that as soon as these ships have got their compliment of men, they will be stationed in the Mediterranean as a fleet of observation.

Constantinople, July 3. Last Thursday a ship arrived, which landed some Arabs, who would have forced into the house of the Prussian Ambassador, if he had not had a guard sent to protect him from insult. The next day an officer was sent from Constantinople, to oblige the ship to depart. The foreign ambassadors are truly in a critical situation, for if they stay in the capital, their lives are in danger from the plague; to avoid which they retire to their country-houses, where they continually run the danger of being murdered by a lawless soldiery.

On the 17th of last month a fire happened, which burnt upwards of 400 houses.

Cadiz, July 10. Letters from the coast of Barbary advise, that the King of Morocco has punished with the Bastinado two of his corsairs who insulted three French ships; and has ordered the greatest respect to be paid to the French flag, on pain of severe punishment to whoever disobeys those orders.

Paris, July 10. We have just received information by divers ships which have successively arrived from India, that the famous Hider Ali Kan, hath broken the treaty concluded some time ago, between him and the English; that availing himself of an interval of peace which the Europeans had afforded him, that General had attacked the Marattas with all his troops, and had gained such advantages over them, that they had been constrained to sue for peace; that then resuming his former sentiments of hatred against his ancient enemies, he was preparing to make war against them with his whole forces, now considerably augmented by his late conquests.

We are father informed, that the English on the coast of Corromandel behave towards the French in a manner a little tyrannical.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 18.

On Monday the 15th inst. about one o'clock in the morning, departed this life, universally lamented throughout this colony, his Excellency the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majesty's Lieutenant, Governor General and Commander in chief of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Truly and justly to express the many great virtues and amiable qualities which adorn'd this noble Lord, as well in his public as private character, would demand the skill of the ablest penman. Suffice it then to inform such parts of the world as were strangers to his transcendent merits, that Virginia, in his fall, sorely laments the best of governors, and the best of men. Let his distant relations and friends, be told that we have all anticipated, and shall, to the latest period, share their griefs and affections; and that we condole with them, with the warmth of most tender affection.

The government devolves on the Hon. William Nelson, Esq; by the resignation of the Hon. John Blair, Esq;

BOSTON, October 22.

Last Saturday we had here a very violent storm of wind and rain, which continued most of the day, at about N. N. E. attended at noon with the highest tide that has been known at this place for near 50 years past, by which great damage has been sustained by the Loss of sugars, salt, and other articles in store on the Wharves, which were overflowed in all parts of the town: And its feared great damage is done at the other sea port places, and by Vessels who might happen to be upon this coast.

The losses sustained in this storm amounts it is supposed to some thousands of pounds sterling.

Octo 25. The trial of Capt. Preston began yesterday morning and is not yet finished.

We hear that a ship, Capt. Dunn, from Glasgow, last from Newbury, being at anchor in Nantasket Road, parted her cables, was drove upon the Flats in Braintree Bay, and was obliged to have her masts cut away; and it is said 15 or 16 other vessels, which came to below, the evening before the storm, are cast ashore at the different islands; but it is thought most of them will be got off again.—Capt. Higgins, in a sloop bound to Connecticut, was obliged to cut away his mast and bowsprit, and is since towed up to town.—The men of war and other shipping lying in this harbour, received little or no damage.

By a gentleman from Plymouth, who was passenger on board Capt. Ellis, bound from Rhode Island to this place, whose vessel was cast away there in the above storm, we learn, that near 60 other vessels were also drove ashore at that place, and 40 or 50 lives lost, and that a number of the dead bodies were taken up before he came away; also that many of the stores were blown down, and considerable other damage done in that town.

PHILADELPHIA, October 25.

Extract of a Letter from Malaga, dated August 10.

"The Algerines are cruising now on these coasts: They have lately taken four small Spanish vessels near this place. Commodore Braccello, who with only two xebeques, commanded by himself and his Brother, passed in sight of this Port yesterday, steering to the Eastward in quest of said pirates; they know their duty well, are gallant, and their names terrible to the Barbarians.

"The Danish squadron is returned from Algiers, in disgrace, to Minorca: It is said they will return to attack said place when they receive a sufficient reinforcement.

"The Russians, by all accounts, are in a miserable situation in the Morea, being in want of every thing. Last week a ship arrived at Gibraltar from Mahon, who brought Letters from thence that mention the arrival of a Russian frigate, with an Admiral and four large transport ships full of sick and wounded sailors and soldiers from said islands; which is a plain demonstration that they have no place of strength or safety in the Morea to establish hospitals in, and lodge their people with safety. The Turks destroy all the Russians and Greeks they can come at, without distinction of either age or sex: The latter unhappy people will ever have reason to lament their joining, or even favouring the Russians."

NEW-YORK, November 1.

Saturday last the October term of the Supreme Court ended here, at which the following persons were tried, viz. Mary Dally and William Wallace, both indicted last July term, were tried, found guilty of petty-larceny, and received 39 lashes each; Richard Hailey, for Burglary, charged with robbing the house of Mr. Nicholas Bogart, of this city, acquitted: Jack, a negro man, for burglary also, found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged the 23d instant; and Elisabeth M'Cartney, for the murder of her bastard child, acquitted.

We hear the ships arrived at Philadelphia, sail'd from England in company with the snow Hopewell, Capt. Smith, for this port, which may be hourly expected,—as also the Britannia, Capt. Miller, and several other ships belonging to this port, which were expected to sail about the 9th of Sept.

On Tuesday next, according to Act of Assembly, begins one of the Fairs, to be held in this City, on the first Tuesdays in April and November, yearly, and continuing till the End of the Friday following, being in all 4 Days each, inclusively; when all Persons are authorised to expose and sell all Sorts of Cattle, Horses, Mares, Colts, Grain, Victuals, Provisions, and other Necessaries, together with all Sorts of Merchandize, &c.

[*Want of Room obliges us to defer several of the Addresses to his Excellency the Governor, as also several Pieces, particularly a Piece from the English Papers, on the Conduct of the People of Boston, with an Introduction. An Address to the Freeholders of the Colony of* New-York, *from* Long-Island, *&c. All which we shall endeavour to insert in our next.*]

CUSTOM-HOUSE NEW-YORK, INWARD ENTRIES.

Ship Rainbow, Caldwell from Colerain. Schooner Peggy, Williams, Quebec; Sally, Grenell, Georgia. Sloop Little Peggy, Randall, junr. New-Orleans; Helena, Timson, St. Eustatia. Brig Fanny, Eccleston, Liverpool.

OUTWARDS. *Sloop Defiance, Tillinghast, for Rhode-Island; Conway, Kennedy, and Schooner William, Anderson, St Eustatia; Success, Fanning, Industry, Warner, and Friendship, Green, St. Augustine; Fame, Leaycraft, Barbados; Pennsylvania Farmer, Gibbon, St. Croix.*

CLEARED. *Brig Hand-in-Hand, De Wit, to South-Carolina; Ann, Taylor, Sloop Bold Henry Brasher, Brasher, Sally, Schermerhorn, Sally, Hunt, Schooner St. Augustine Packet, Harris; and Susanna, Jauncy, St. Augustine; Polly, Theobalds, St. Croix; Susanna, M'Avoy, Antigua, Constant Friends, Bryan, Dominica. Sloop Swift, Tanner, Gibraltar; Charming Polly, de St. Croix, Rhode-Island; Susanna, Cottle, Nantucket. Snow Buchanan, Kerr, Glasgow.*

READE and YATES.

Have just imported in the Brigantine Fanny, Captain Eccleston from Liverpool, the following goods, which they will sell cheap for cash, at their store in Wall-Street.

BAR Lead.
F. Gunpowder in Qr. Barrels.
Felt hats, Preston Linen,
Very best single refin'd loaf sugar.

LONG and short pipes.
Cheshire Cheese.
3-4, 7-8 and yard wide checks.
Printed Cottons, &c. &c. 5l 5s
Flat and yellow hollow Earthen ware.

IRISH BUTTER, fresh and good,

JUST received by the Rainbow, Capt. Caldwell, from Colerain, for sale at WILLIAM NEILSON's store; also Jersey and Highland butter, and a few pipes of choice Madeira wine, three years old, at £. 45 per pipe.——All persons indebted to him, especially those whose accounts have been long standing, are desired to make payment as soon as possible. 5l 5s

ALL Persons indebted to, or having demands against the estate of Peter De Lancey, Esq; deceased, are desired to make settlement with the executors, in the Borough town of West-Chester, without delay.

To be SOLD,
At PUBLIC VENDUE,

At twelve o'clock on Monday next, at the house of Cornelius Vanderburgh, at the sign of the Bull's head in the Bowrey-Lane.

A Number of horses belonging to the above mentioned estate.

Elizabeth De Lancey, Executrix.
Stephen De Lancey, John De Lancey, James De Lancey, } Executors

West-Chester, October 29th, 1770. 5l

WANTED,
In a SMALL FAMILY,

A Sober woman who can cook and do all sorts of house work, and must be well recommended. Enquire of the printer. 5l 5s

JUST IMPORTED,

AND to be sold by GEURT SP. DE WINT, at the house of Mr. Isaac Kip, in Bayard-Street,——A parcel of best BROWN SUGAR, by the hogshead only. 5l 5s

WANTED,
As a CLERK and MANAGER,

A *Person who understands Book-keeping by double Entry, at an Iron Work about Forty Five Miles from this City, he must be well recommended.*

N. B. Also a Person who understands making and steeling Smith's Anvils, will meet with great Encouragement. Enquire of the Printer 5l 5s

ANY Family who may want a house-keeper, well acquainted with the management of a house, having faithfully served to that duty in gentlemen's families, as well as in her own house, with sobriety, œconomy and discretion, but by the death of her husband is now reduced to take this method for an honest livelihood, in hopes that she may if employed, render the necessary satisfaction. Any family wanting such a person, may leave their names with the printer hereof, to whom the person wanting employ will bring a good and found character from worthy and good gentlemen now residing in this City. 5l 5s

To be SOLD,
At PRIVATE SALE.

ALL the lots in the Township of New-Windsor, which were the property of the late Brandt Schuyler, deceased; likewise one other lot in the city of Perth-Amboy, containing one whole acre of ground, being ten chains in length and one in breadth, and extending from one street to another. Persons applying to Samuel Schuyler, may hear of the particulars.

If the above mentioned lots are not disposed of at private sale, by the 21st of November inst. then to be put up at public Vendue, at the Coffee-House the 22d of said month. 5l 5s

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, at Elizabeth-Town, a young likely negro fellow, called John, his complexion for a black, is of the lightest sort, being much upon the tawney. Had on, a linsey woolsey striped jacket and breeches, and blue duffel great coat: Took with him a blue cloth coat with plain white metal buttons, and a pair of buckskin breeches. It is thought he may probably be lurking about *Pompton*, where he was bred, in the family of the late Mr. Brockhurst. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, shall be entitled to the above reward, from 5l—

W. P. SMITH.

WHEREAS Sarah Goddington, the subscriber's wife, has eloped from his bed and board, and has run him considerably in debt, therefore this is to forewarn all persons from crediting, entertaining or paying her any money on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting, from the date hereof. 5l 5s

WILLIAM GODDINGTON.

New-York, October 30th, 1770.

POET'S CORNER.

The COUNTRY PARSON.

[From Dr. Goldsmith's Poem entitled the *Deserted Village.*]

NEAR yonder copse, where once the garden smil'd,
And still where many a garden flower grows wild;
There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
The Village Preacher's modest mansion rose.
A man he was to all the country dear,
And passing rich ——with forty pounds a year;
Remote from towns he ran his godly race,
Nor ere had chang'd, nor wish'd to change his place;
Unskilful he to fawn, or seek for power,
By doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour;
Far other aims his heart had learned to prize,
More bent to raise the wretched than to rise.
His house was known to all the vagrant train,
He chid their wandrings, but reliev'd their pain;
The long remember'd beggar was his guest,
Whose beard descending swept his aged breast;
The ruin'd spendthrift now no longer proud,
Claim'd kindred there, and had his claims allow'd;
The broken soldier, kindly bad to stay,
Sate by his fire, and talk'd the night away;
Wept o'er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,
Shoulder'd his crutch, and shew'd how fields were won:
Pleas'd with his guests, the good man learn'd to glow,
And quite forgot their vices, in their woe;
Careless their merits or their faults to scan,
His pity gave —ere charity began.
Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings lean'd to virtue's side;
But in his duty prompt at every call,
He watch'd and wept, he pray'd and felt, for all.
And as a bird, each fond endearment tries,
To tempt its new-fledg'd offspring to the skies;
He try'd each art, reprov'd each dull delay,
Allur'd to brighter worlds, and led the way.
Beside the bed where parting life was laid,
And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismay'd,
The rev'rend champion stood. At his control,
Despair and anguish fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last fault'ring accents whisper'd praise.
At church with meek and unaffected grace,
His looks adorn'd the venerable place;
Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway,
And fools, who came to scoff, remain'd to pray.
The service past, around the pious man,
With ready zeal each honest rustic ran;
E'en children follow'd with endearing wile,
And pluck'd his gown, to share the good man's smile.
His ready smile a parent's warmth express,
Their welfare pleas'd him, and their cares distress;
To them his heart, his love, his griefs were given,
But all his serious thoughts had rest in Heaven.——
As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

PURSUANT to an order to me directed, I do hereby give notice to the governors of the college of the province of New-York, in the city of New-York in America, That they are desired to meet at the house of Mr Bolton, in the Broad-way, in this city, on Thursday the first day of November next, at three o'clock in the afternoon. Dated October 25th, 1770. 51 52

LAMBERT MOORE, Clk.

[Thro' an oversight, the subscriber's name was omitted in our last.]

A Person who writes a good hand, understands book-keeping, is qualified to take charge of a Tavern cellar, and can bring a good recommendation, may receive very good wages, at the New-York arms, of RICHARD BOLTON,

Who also wants one or two good waiters. 51 54

To be sold for no Fault, but want of Employ,

A Likely negro wench, about 24 years of age, she is a good cook and understands all kinds of house work: For further particulars inquire of the printer. 51 54

Just arrived from EUROPE,

The celebrated HYMEN SAUNDERS.

WHO begs leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of New-York, that he intends exhibiting several new and astonishing performances in the dexterity of hand, different from what has been hitherto attempted, and such as was never seen in this province. His first night will commence on Monday next the 29th of this instant October, at the house of Mr. Hyet, on Hunter's-Quay, Where he will endeavour to merit the continuance and approbation of the company.

His dexterity of hand, or grand deception, will consist of variety of entertaining, as well as surprising tricks; and for the better accommodating the company, his performance will be divided into acts, between each act will be a concert of music; the room illuminated and well air'd.

Admittance half a Dollar.

Mr. Saunder's stay in this city will be but a few weeks.—Whoever desires a private exhibition, by giving a day's notice to Mr. Saunder's, at his lodgings at Mr Isreal's, opposite the honourable John Watt's, will be waited on, except when he performs in public. 51 54

WANTED,

A *Complete Cook*, man or woman:

Such a person, who can bring an unexceptionable *recommendation*, may hear of great wages, by inquiring of the printer. It is desired that no person without the above requisites, will apply. 51 54

Just opened Store, and to be sold,

By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Hasencliver, & Co.

MADEIRA wine, rum, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He also has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All those who shall be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being serv'd on the best terms. New-York, Oct. 24, 1770. 51—

Perth-Amboy, New-Jersey, Sept. 6, 1770.

DESERTED from the 29th Regiment of foot, William Simpson, Fifer, aged 19 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, born in the regiment, straight and well made, fair complexion, thin face, long visage, large nose, large limbs, short brown hair, blue eyes, speaks short, and pretty much on the Irish accent; a large hole or hollow on the top part of his scull, occasioned by a fracture received at Castle Island; no hair growing on it; plays well on the flute and fife, and plays a little on the violin and French horn. Had on when he went away, a short yellow coat, faced red, red fall-down collar, red wings and lining, the coat lac'd with drummers' lace, white linen waistcoat, and breeches, a black cap, bound with white tape, the number of the regiment in the front, and a scarlet worsted feather round the upper part of the front.——Whoever apprehends and secures the above deserter, so that he may be delivered over to the aqoveaid regiment at Perth-Amboy, or the commanding officer of the 16th regiment at New-York, shall receive TEN DOLLARS reward, on application to either commanding officers.

N. B. If the above deserter chooses to return in his colours. Col. Carr assures him of a pardon, if he returns, or gives himself up before the beginning of December n[ext].

Muscovado SUGARS,

Of the first Quality, and

West-India RUM,

To be Sold, by

CORNELIUS P. LOW,

In WALL-STREET. 50 53

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be sold, by

GREG, CUNNINGHAM & Co.

A Parcel of choice Irish butter, at 10d. ½ per lb. and yard wide and ¾ linens. They have also for sale, yard wide, and ¾ cotton checks. 50 53

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Low's, in Smith-Street, New-York. o—

Just published and to be Sold by the Printer, at the Exchange.

DIVINE

MEDITATIONS

AND

PRAYERS,

Fitted for

Morning and Evening Service,

And the

Solemn Occasion of Receiving

THE

HOLY COMMUNION.

Designed to purify the Heart, and to kindle Fervors of Devotion in the Minds of all serious Christians.

ADVETISEMENT.

Serious Meditations on Divine Things, and on what concerns our eternal Interest, is certainly one of the most rational, necessary Employments of a rational, immortal Being,—one of the most conducive to our peace of Mind, and to our Progress in true Religion. As this Duty is of Importance, so also it is attended with Difficulty. The imperfection of our Nature, the lures of Sin, the temptations and Cares of this World, conspire to interrupt our *Meditations*, often give us a Distelish for the Duty. Hence we stand in need, not only of Divine Aid, but also of every external Help, to assist us in the Discharge of it.

Of the various Tracts that have been written to assist devout Christians in their *Meditations*, the above is one of the best, and therefore it has been thought adviseable to reprint it. The Subjects for Meditation are very judiciously chosen,—the Style is nervous, elegant and concise, being a kind of poetic Prose, divided into short Verses,——the Sentiments are just, striking and sublime,—the Principles, orthodox and evangelical. A Vein of warm Piety runs thro' the Whole, every Line is animated with manly, rational Devotion, and speaks the Language of an humble, believing, zealous Heart, which pants after God, and an Interest in the Redeemer. In a Word, this little Treatise has a direct Tendency to "humble the Sinner, to exalt the Saviour, to "promote Holiness;" and therefore it is hoped, that well disposed Persons will reap Advantage from the Perusal of it.

TO BE SOLD,

By HERMAN GOUVERNEUR,

On Hunter's Quay;

CHOICE hyson and sushong teas; striped muslins, Harlem stripes; a quantity of fine sizable cordage, cables and hausers, also a few casks of 30d. nails, cheap for cash. 50 53

To be SOLD, by

MANUEL MYERS,

In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

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TO BE SOLD, BY

ADAM GILCHRIST,

IN DOCK-STREET.

AN assortment of the newest fashion'd superfine broad cloths, blue, scarlet, yellow, white, brown, and divers other colours; broad and narrow gold and silver shoulder knots, eppelytes, shalloons, &c. &c. 37—

—Homines ad Deos nullâ re propiùs accedunt, quàm Salutem hominibus dando. CICERO.

DOCTOR GRAHAM,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, from LONDON,

Takes this Method to acquaint the PUBLIC,

THAT he may be consulted at his apartments, at Mrs. French's in Maiden-lane, in this city, in all the disorders incident to the human body; but particularly in the diseases of the *Eyes* and *Ears*. Patients who choose it, or whose disorders require it, may be attended at their own houses.

All that the Doctor chooses to say concerning his medical abilities, is, that after several years study at the justly celebrated University of Edinburgh, he has travelled and attended upon the Hospitals and Infirmaries in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. as well as the lectures of the most eminent professors in several parts of Europe. He has resided in Maryland, about twelve months, and in that time he hath happily restored great numbers to their sight and hearing, who had been deemed incurable by other Practitioners.

The anatomy of the human body in general, has always been his favourite study; but the structure and diseases of those important organs, to which nature has assigned the most useful offices of life, the eyes and ears, have for several years particularly engaged his attention: From thence he endeavoured to deduce upon rational principles, methods of cure now confirmed and improved by the nicest observations, in the course of a very extensive practice.

Female Complaints in general, especially those disorders to which that delicate sex are, at a certain period of life liable, he has been very successful in removing.

Cancers, old Sores, and obstinate *scorbutic Ulcers*, are likewise cured with certainty, and, for the most part, without any painful operation.

Notwithstanding this city is at present supplied with Practitioners in physic and surgery, eminent in their profession, worthy and capable of the weighty, the important charge with which they are entrusted; yet, as it hath been a constant rule with the Doctor never to demand any money from those whose diseases he may judge incurable, but on the contrary, to administer, *gratis*, such directions as may alleviate the maladies they have the misfortune to labour under: And in consideration of the great success which has attended his practice, his tenderness and moderation, to even the poorest individual, he hopes he stands recommended to some share of the favour of the candid and respectable inhabitants of these parts of British America, who can readily distinguish true merit from pretended knowledge. 42—

*** Letters and messages from the country will be attended to.

LATELY imported, and to be sold exceeding cheap for cash only, by JOHN KEATING, at his store between the Fly-Market and Burling's-Slip; a parcel of low priced yd. wide Irish linens,—— with a variety of other goods among which are,

BROAD-Cloths of different colours,
Shalloons, durants & tammies.
Hair and worsted plushes of different colours.
Fustians, silk twist and mohair.
Best twist and metal buttons.
Broad and narrow binding.
Knee garters, silk laces,
A great variety of the most fashionable ribbons.
Black laces, gymps and bugles.
Thread and blond lace.
Gauses and gauze handkerchiefs.
Cambricks and lawns.
Ghenting and long lawns.
Red and check linen handkerchiefs.
Check linen, dowlas and diaper.
Table cloths of different sizes.
Clouting diaper,
Bed bunts of different sizes,
Cottons, cotton chintzes and callicoes,
Persians, taffaties and lutestrings, modes, pelongs & sattins of all colours.
Fans or sabbath-day coolers.
All sorts of ladies cloaks and Hatts.
Leather and worsted mitts.
Men's, women's, boys, and girls worsted stockings.
Breeches patterns of all colours.
Hose's and Bristol shoes.
Men's stout shoes.
Best New-York made beaver Hats.
Best raisins in casks,
Good snuff. Lampblack.
Log wood and red wood.

And several other articles, to tedious to mention, with a neat assortment of milinary in the greatest taste.

Likewise at said KEATING's may be had pasteboard, Wrapping paper, press paper, catridge do. sheathing do. printing do. and writing do. all of this country manufacture. Good encouragement to journeymen paper makers, and ready money for clean linen rags.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

Connecticut, September 3, 1770.

Mr. HOLT,

Please to insert the incloſed State of this Colony's Title to the Lands claimed by the Suſquehannah Company, *from the New-Haven Journal, of the 22d of June laſt, in your Paper, and you will oblige a Number of your Cuſtomers in this Colony, who do not take any of the Connecticut News Papers, as well as many in the Province of New-York.*

THE affair of the Suſquehannah Company, is now become a ſubject intereſting to the colony, and ſeveral pamphlets have been lately publiſhed on the ſubject, the authors of which appear not fully to have underſtood the true ſtate of the caſe; many of their remarks being founded on a miſtake of facts: And the general aſſembly of the colony, in October laſt, having appointed a committee to inqure into all matters relating to the colony title to the lands contained in the charter, they in May laſt reported ſeveral matters relative thereto, not before generally known to the preſent inhabitants: I would therefore give the public the following brief ſtate of the caſe; which I think may be ſupported by original papers or records, viz. After the diſſolution of the North Virginia Company, incorporated in the Year 1606 King James I. by letters patent, dated November 3, 1620, granted to the Duke of Lenox and others, to the number of 40, by the name of the council eſtabliſhed at Plymouth in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New-England in America and to their heirs, ſucceſſors and aſſigns forever, all that part of America, lying and being in breadth, from 40 degrees of northerly latitude, from the equinoctial line, to 48 degrees of the ſaid northerly latitude, incluſively, and in length of, and within all the breadth aforeſaid, throughout the main lands from ſea to ſea, if not poſſeſſed by any other Chriſtian Prince or ſtate, nor within the limits of the ſouthern colony.——This Company, by deed, dated March 19th, 162⅞, granted that part of ſaid tract of land which contained the old colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to Sir Henry Roſwell, and others.——And Dr. Douglas, in his Summary, vol. 2. p. 160, ſays, That Robert, Earl of Warwick, having obtained a grant, Anno 1630, from the Council of Plymouth, procured a patent from King Charles I. of lands in New England, from Narraganſet-river, as the ſea coaſt runs, toward Virginia, 40 leagues, and eaſt and weſt from ſea to ſea, &c. The Earl of Warwick, by his deed, dated March 19th, 1631, recorded in the records of this colony, granted the ſaid lands to William, Viſcount, Say and Seal, Lord Brooks, and nine others, their heirs and aſſigns, and aſſociates, with all juriſdictions, rights and royalties, liberties, freedoms and immunities, powers, privileges, franchiſes, &c. which the ſaid Earl of Warwick had, or might uſe, &c. (This deed was called the old patent for Connecticut.) About the year 1635, the Lords Say and Seal, Brooks, &c. ſent over John Winthrop, Eſq; (afterwards governor of this colony) to take poſſeſſion of the lands on Connecticut river, and commiſſioned him to be governor, and inſtructed him to procure a number of able men, for making fortifications, building houſes, &c. for their own accommodation, and ſuch as might receive men of quality. They accordingly built a fort at Say-Brook. Anno 1636, ſome people from the Maſſachuſetts Bay, went and ſettled at Hartford, Weathersfield, Windſor, &c. In 1637, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Davenport, with a number of others, ſettled at New-Haven, and places adjacent.—Theſe people formed themſelves into two voluntary juriſdictions, the one called the juriſdiction of Connecticut, the other the colony of New-Haven. About the ſame time the Company of Lord Say and Seal, &c. ſent over George Fenwick, Eſq; who took the overſight of the fort, and ſettlements at Say-Brook, till Dec. 5th, 1644, when affairs in England had taken ſuch a turn, that thoſe noble Lords and Gentlemen had no occaſion for an aſylum; and Mr. Fenwick their agent, ſold their title to the juriſdiction of Connecticut, for about ſixteen hundred pounds, and Mr. Fenwick joined with that colony, and was choſen an aſſiſtant. The colony went on, exerciſing the powers of government, claiming under the grant from the Earl of Warwick, until the reſtoration; when they applied, by Mr. Winthrop, their agent, to King Charles II. in 1661, for a charter, which was granted April 23, 1662. 'Tis evident, that this charter was then conſidered, as a confirmation of their former title to the lands therein deſcribed, with a further grant of privileges of government, and the grantees were conſidered as aſſociates or aſſigns of the Company of Lord Say and Seal, &c.—for it appears by their petition to the King, for a charter, that they claim under that title, which they ſay, they had obtained for a large ſum of money; they likewiſe, by letter to Lord Say and Seal, deſire his aſſiſtance in obtaining a charter, and he in anſwer, adviſed Mr. Winthrop to apply to the Earl of Manchester for his aſſiſtance; and ſays, "I have deſired him to acquaint you where you "may ſpeak with Mr. Jeſſup, who when we had "the patent, was our clerk, and he I believe is "able to inform you beſt about it, and I have de-"ſired my Lord to wiſh him ſo to do: I do think "he is now in London."——And by the charter itſelf, it appears that they had obtained the lands for great and valuable conſiderations, and ſome parts of it by conqueſt, &c. And at the concluſion of the charter, mention is made of other gifts or grants, by us; or any of our progenitors or predeceſſors heretofore made to the ſaid Governor and Company, &c. And King Charles the II in his letter to the Governor and Council of Connecticut, dated April 23, 1664, has theſe words, "Having "according to the reſolution we declared to Mr. "John Winthrop, at the time when we *renewed* "your charter, ſent theſe perſons of known abili-"ties," &c.——And the governor and general aſſembly, in their anſwer to a letter from the commiſſioners, Anno 1665, concerning Duke Hamilton's claim, to the lands eaſt of Connecticut river, by virtue of a deed from the Plymouth Company, dated anno 1635, ſay, "We humbly conceive that "the original patent grant, from royal authority, "to the Lords Say and Seal, and to other nobles "and gentlemen, which we purchaſed at a dear "rate, is lately ratified and confirmed by our gra-"cious Sovereign under the broad ſeal of England "—the grant to Connecticut was precedent to "that of Duke Hamilton ſeveral years, which "gives us to conclude, that propriety of title will "be ſettled on priority of grant." &c. And it appears by the records of the commiſſioners of the united colonies, that the people of New-Haven, as early as Anno 1642, purchaſed lands of the Indians, on both ſides Delaware river, and built a trading houſe there; and Anno 1649, laid claim to thoſe lands, which they ſay neither the Dutch, or Sweeds had any juſt title to.

The patent to the Duke of York, of the lands in the province of New-York, and New-Jerſey, bears date March 12, 166⅓; and the grant of Pennſylvania, was made March 4, 1680-1, both of them ſubſequent to the charter of Connecticut. The Dutch were in poſſeſſion of New-York, at the time of the grant to the Council of Plymouth, and continued their poſſeſſion under the States of Holland, until September 1664, when it was taken by the Engliſh. It was retaken by the Dutch, Anno 1672, and reſtored to England, in February 167⅓. And as it was poſſeſſed by a foreign power when the aforeſaid patent was made to the Duke of York, to remove all diſputes about the validity of that grant, King Charles II. was adviſed to make a new grant of it to the Duke, which he did June 29, 1674. And for the ſame reaſon thoſe lands did not paſs by the charter to this colony: they were alſo excepted in the grant to the council of Plymouth, from which our title is derived. And this accounts for the neceſſity of the ſettlement of the line between this colony and New-York, which cannot affect the title of this colony to the lands contained in the charter, lying weſt of that province. The diſpute ſettled by commiſſioners, Anno 1664, between the province of New York, and this colony, was about juriſdiction of ſettlements then made: and it was accordingly agreed, that all plantations weſt of the line, then ſettled, ſhould be under the juriſdiction of New York, and the plantations eaſt of the ſaid line, under the juriſdiction of Connecticut.

The foregoing facts, being true, will obviate moſt of the difficulties relative to the title of this colony, to the lands contained in the charter, lying weſt of the province of New-York, mentioned by Doct. Gale, in a pamphlet lately printed at Hartford, and alſo thoſe mentioned in an anonymous pamphlet lately printed at New-York. As to what is ſaid concerning the uncertainty of the ſouthern bounds of thoſe lands, weſt of where the colony bounds by the ſea; I think the words of the charter contain ſufficient certainty, which deſcribe the lands to be that part of our dominions in New-England, in America, bounded on the eaſt by Narraganſet-river, commonly called Narraganſet-bay, where the ſaid river falleth into the ſea: and on the north by the line of the Maſſachuſetts plantation; and on the ſouth by the ſea; and in longitude as the line of the Maſſachuſetts colony, running from eaſt to weſt, that is to ſay, from the ſaid Narraganſet-bay on the eaſt, to the ſouth ſea on the weſt. The ſouthern extent of New-England, being 40 degrees north latitude, the lands granted by the charter can't exceed that limit. There is another objection made by ſome, which ſcarce deſerves notice, viz. That if the colony once had a title to the lands in queſtion, they loſt it by non uſer. A grant of powers of government may be forfeited by non-uſer, becauſe it is neceſſary that government ſhould always be kept up: but that land ſhould be forfeited by non-uſer of the owner, when no other perſon is in poſſeſſion of them, (unleſs uſer is made a condition in the grant) is a new doctrine. The opinion of Mr. Prat, mentioned in the New-York pamphlet, was founded on an *exparte*, and but partial repreſentation of the caſe, as appears by the ſtating, and therefore, what the opinion of that great lawyer would have been, upon a true and full ſtate of the caſe is not known.

And in anſwer to the inquiry made by the authors of thoſe pamphlets, why the aſſembly ſhould grant to the Suſquehannah Company the lands on Suſquehannah river, by them purchaſed of the Indians, in caſe ſaid lands do belong to the colony, or why all the inhabitants ſhould not be benefited by them, as well as that company; I would obſerve, that it has been the conſtant uſage of the aſſembly, (except the inſtance of a few townſhips in the northweſt part of Litchfield county) freely to grant the lands to ſuch perſons as have applied for grants, in order for ſettlement. That the aſſembly hold the lands in truſt for the inhabitants; that the Suſquehannah Company are a reſpectable part of the inhabitants of this colony, that they pray for a grant of only a part of the ungranted lands, that they have been at great expence in purchaſing the native right to thoſe lands; that their purchaſe was approved of by the aſſembly, in 1755; and that there are other ungranted lands, contained in the charter, ſufficient to ſupply the other inhabitants, when any of them ſhall think fit to ſettle upon them. The memorial of the Suſquehannah Company is continued till October next; and the committee appointed laſt October, to inquire into the title of the colony, &c. is re-appointed to make further inquiry.

MAHON, (*in Minorca*) *July* 27.

ON the 21ſt and 22d inſtant, his Daniſh Majeſty's fleet, conſiſting of four ſhips of the line, two frigates, two bombs, two armed ſtore ſhips, and a packet, commanded by Admiral Kaas, arrived in this port from Algiers, after having bombarded that place. The Dey informed the Admiral, if he would depart with his fleet he would make peace upon reaſonable terms, and accordingly the French and Engliſh Conſuls have undertaken the negotiation. The farther operations of this fleet depend upon thoſe gentlemen's deliberations.

From the EVENING POSTS.

Conſtantinople, July 3. A letter from the Grand Vizir to his brother Oſman Bey, a member of the Divan, is handed about here, and contains, that the Ottoman empire is at preſent in ſo critical a ſituation, that it is abſolutely neceſſary he ſhould make it known not only to the Muſti, but to all the members of the Divan, in order to induce them to inſpire the Grand Signior with pacifick ſentiments, and to engage him to uſe his endeavours to come at an accommodation with the enemy. Time will ſhew what credit is to be given to this letter.

On the 16th inſt. five Turks attacked the coach of the French Ambaſſador near his country-houſe, but fortunately for his Excellency he had taken another road on horſeback, and there was only ſome of his retinue in the coach. Theſe banditti fired into the carriage, but happily did not wound any body, and the Ambaſſador hearing the report, came up with his attendants, which obliged the rogues to make off. The Ambaſſador has ſince had a guard at his houſe to protect him, ſome attempts having been made againſt it.

July 3. In the naval combat on the 27th of May laſt, near the gulph of Napoli de Romani, Zeffer Bey and Haſſen Bey fought with eight ſhips of the line, and ſome gallies, againſt an equal number of Ruſſian veſſels; and the former were obliged to retire: Three Turkiſh veſſels, particularly the Captain of 74 guns ſuffered much, and ſix of our gallies were ſunk.

It is reported that a ſecond naval combat has been fought, which ended to our diſadvantage; that two of our ſhips was loſt near Scio, and that the enemy were preparing to attack Tenedos.

LONDON.

Auguſt 5. A greater curſe cannot befal a nation, than to have a ſet of Miniſters whoſe heads are bad, and whoſe hearts are corrupt. Knaves, who have ſtrong abilities, will ſometimes act wiſely and prudently, for their own ſakes. Wretches made out of knave and fool, will never be capable of acting for their own honour, or the intereſt of the community they are hired to ſerve.

When a Miniſtry is determined to carry a point, though never ſo contrary to the intereſt of the nation, all things muſt give way to promote this favourite ſcheme. What is the honour of a Britiſh flag, compared to the credit of humbling a free people? The loſs of our trade to America is not to be weighed in the balance with the advantages which are gotten by robbing a people of their right to chooſe their own members!

Auguſt 10. Three Weſt-India Ladies, ſiſters, who lately took lodgings, for their health, at Kenſington Gravel-Pitts, all died within three days: one on Thurſday, the ſecond on Saturday, and the third on Sunday laſt, and laſt night they were all buried at Kenſington church.

August 8. A late Ambaſſador, from a very powerful Northern Potentate, at the Britiſh Court, as ſoon as he went home ſhot two of the ſervants, who accompanied him, without any ceremony or trial whatever, for which he has never ſince been called to any account. For it ſeems there is no law, in his arbitrary country, againſt great men killing their vaſſals and menial ſervants, whenever they chooſe to be offended with them. One of the above unfortunate ſervants is ſaid to be an Engliſhman.

LONDON, Auguſt 18.

A leter from Peterſburgh ſays. "It is reported here, that the Empreſs has with the concurrence and advice of her whole court, refuſed to liſten to the many overtures for peace, made not only by the Grand Signior, but the Ambaſſadors of ſome foreign powers, being firmly reſolved to drive the Turks entirely out of Europe, and even to ſecure to the Empire, the poſſeſſion of ſome valuable Iſlands in the Levant."

Letters from Smyrna mention, that part of the Ruſſian fleet, under Admiral Kennedy, had laid ſiege to Rhodes, and were daily expected to carry that iſland, it being but thinly garriſoned.

We hear that a great perſonage lately ſent for a certain newly appointed Ambaſſador, who had aſked for a peerage, and told him, "that he would very readily beſtow on him that honour, provided he would grant him one favour, which was to be reconciled to his lady, who he was well aſſured was a woman of the ſtricteſt honour and virtue." This requeſt his excellency humbly begged leave to be excuſed from complying with; and at the ſame time to reſign his embaſſy, which was readily granted.

During the preſent receſs of Parliament, great numbers we hear are gone over to the oppoſition, ſo that on the next meeting it is thought both parties will muſter nearly equal.

It is certain that a reinforcement will very ſoon be ſent to Admiral Proby's ſquadron in the Mediterranean, the Engliſh fleet being of a more inferior force than either that of the French, Spaniſh, Dutch, Daniſh, or even Algerines in that ſea.

It is ſaid, a demand has been made by a great trading company upon the Dutch, which if not complied with, will be productive of very ſerious conſequences,

The departure of his Royal Highneſs the D—— of C——, for Germany, is now fix'd for Thurſday next.

It is not doubted, but that the total route of the Turkiſh army near Pruth, will be very ſoon followed by the taking of Bender, which that army was poſted to cover. The fortifications of that city are entirely of the old conſtruction, and would not ſecure the place a week againſt an attack conducted by able engineers.

When Bender is taken, which ſeems an inevitable conſequence of the victory of Pruth, Brailow cannot hold out a ſiege of any length When that is gained, there are no other places of ſtrength to cover Bulgaria, the province in which Conſtantinople ſtands. But, happily for the Grand Signior, nature has fortified the frontiers of this province with the Danube towards the eaſt, and a range of mountains, many miles in breadth, towards the weſt, in which are ſeveral defiles that admit of ſtrong defence.

Some perſons have affected to diſbelieve the accounts of the late victories of the Ruſſians over the Turks; though not only the Ruſſian Miniſter, but others have letters with a general relation of the affair ſent from the camp itſelf.

It is ſaid to be under conſideration to form a bill, to be propoſed next ſeſſion of parliament for the better regulating ſome points of juriſdiction of the courts of juſtice and ſome diſputed matters of law, which have occaſioned great diſcontent. The principal of theſe are;

The better explaining the nature of libellous offences.

The aſcertaining the rights of juries to determine on the criminality of matters publiſhed.

The reſtraining the power of the officers of the crown to file information ex officio to the ſervants of the crown, and to ſuch caſes as reſpect only a breach of duty, or other act of delinquency in the execution of their office.

The limitting the power of attachments to caſes of miſdemeanors of the officers of the reſpective courts; or to contempts of the courts by a preſent miſbehaviour to them, while ſitting, or by violence or inſult offered to perſons properly ſerving the proceſs; and the aboliſhing interrogatories.

By letters from Berlin, we are informed, that Prince Henry, brother to the King of Pruſſia, is ſet out on his journey to Stockholm. It is not believed that he is gone there meerly on a viſit, but with a commiſſion to confer with the Queen his ſiſter, in order to put an end to the influence of the French faction, which have brought the affairs of Sweden into ſuch a deplorable ſtate of confuſion.

They write from Dartmouth, that laſt Tueſday was ſe'nnight a French veſſel was ſeen hovering on that coaſt, which continuing there till next day, a veſſel was ſent off to know the meaning of it; but before they could get up to the Frenchman, they crowded all the ſail they could, and ſteered off; the other veſſel was not prepared for a chace. It is ſuppoſed that the French have, within a few months taken maps and charts of all the ſeaport towns, fortifications, and harbours in England, and know the ſoundings of every port.

Aug. 20. A letter from Magdebourg ſays, that his Pruſſian Majeſty is now preparing to march 10,000 men to the frontiers of Poland, but on what deſign is not yet known.——His Majeſty it ſeems, never tells his errand till he is at the end of his journey.

The defeat of the Ottoman fleet in the Archipelago ſeems now to be confirmed from all quarters. The Grand Signior alarmed at the progreſs of the Ruſſian arms, is taking every precaution poſſible for the defence of Conſtantinople. The late Grand Vizir Moldivangi Pacha has been reſtored, in order to take upon him the government of the Dardanelles, which are the chief ſecurity of that capital. He is to command an army of 15,000 men, furniſhed with heavy artiilery, in order to fruſtrate any attempt which the Ruſſians may make againſt thoſe important caſtles, and to ſink the Ruſſian ſhips that may endeavour to paſs them. On the contrary, it is ſaid, that Admiral Elphinſton having accompliſhed the deſtruction of the Turkiſh fleet, has now in view the grand project of combating the enemy under the walls of Conſtantinople, and for the execution of this enterpriſe intends to force the paſſage of Dardanelles at all hazards.

TO BE SOLD,
At SIMPSON's, in Stone-Street,
A Parcel of choice COCOA, juſt imported; alſo Weſt-India rum, cotton muſcovado ſugars, indigo; old mountain, teint, and Frontinac wines; caſtile ſoap, raiſins, ſweet oil, black and white wampum, with Indian pipes and trinkets. 50 53

MRS. JOHNSON, (formerly Mrs. Chetwood) informs the public, that ſhe keeps a houſe of entertainment, in the large and commodious houſe next adjoining the court-houſe, in Elizabeth-Town, (formerly Mr. Shute's) alſo good ſtabling for horſes, and conveniencies for carriages. 49—

The GUITTAR,
TAUGHT By
W. C. HULETT,
DANCING-MASTER,
WHO has open'd his public DANCING-SCHOOL, at his Houſe in Broad-Street, near the Corner of Beaver-Street, at three o'Clock in the Afternoons; and an Evening-School, for ſuch Gentlemen and Ladies who cannot attend in the Day Time.—He Flatters himſelf that the Performance of ſeveral of his Scholars, has convinced the judicious and impartial, of his Ability as a Maſter.

He teaches the Minuet and Country Dances, by the Whole, by the Month, or Quarter,——and likewiſe the Violin, German Flute, and the Uſe of the ſmall Sword. 48—

TO BE SOLD, BY
PHILIP LIVINGSTON,
At his Store, near the Ferry Stairs;
IRISH linens, worſted pluſh, Turkey burdets, Manchester velvets, perlong ſattins, cotton gowns, Ruſſia duck, white waſh bruſhes and hand bruſhes; white cotton counterpains, loaf, lump and double refined ſugars; 30d. nails, deck and ſheathing nails, rice, New-York rum, Jamaica ſpirits, cordials in caſks and in caſes, Geneva and brandy, ſweet oil, capers and olives, marble chimney pieces, and ſquare ſlabs; cordage, Madeira wine, looking glaſſes, netting twine, jallop root, grindſtones, Jamaica ſugar, and a few bundles choice dreſt deerſkins. New-York, 28th June, 1770 36—

Philadelphia, October 8th. 1770.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away Yeſterday Morning, from the Subſcriber's Mills, on Pennypack, an Iriſh Servant Lad, named HUGH BAKER, a forward, hearty, active Fellow, about 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, has a tolerable good Countenance, rather pale in the Face, and when ſpoke to is apt to move his Head to and fro, as well as to keep his Body and Feet in Motion, walks clumſily; he can write and caſt up Invoices and Accounts, wears remarkably long brown Hair, frequently tied behind, but may perhaps cut it off, to prevent being apprehended; Had on, and took with him, a half worn Beaver Hat, two white Shirts, one new the other ſomewhat worn; two Pair Trowſers, one of Bed-ticken the other of ſtriped Cotton; Two Jackets, one Linſey, without Sleeves, the other a new Ilpelled Serge, lined with white, and hot Sleeves; a Pair of good Buckſkin Breeches, half-worn milled Stockings, and a Pair of half-worn Shoes, with Braſs or yellow Metal Buckles. It is ſuppoſed he will get on board ſome outward bound Veſſel. This Fellow ran away in May laſt, was taken up at Charleſtown, in Maryland, brought up to New-Caſtle and there confined in Gaol for ſome Days. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant in any of his Majeſty's Gaols, ſo that the Subſcribers may have him again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, beſides reaſonable Charges, from ROBERT LEWIS, jun. or ROBERT and ELLIS LEWIS.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are deſired not to carry him off. If taken up in New-York, apply to Thomas Franklin, jun. Merchant. 50 53

ON *Thurſday Night the 11th Inſtant, there was left at the Houſe of Henry Burtſell, by the Staten-Iſland Ferryman, a large bay* HORSE. *The proper Owner is deſired to call for the Horſe, prove his Property and pay the Charges.*

N. B. The Horſe anſwers to the Deſcription of Mr. David Deſbler's Advertiſement in the Pennſylvania Journal. 50 53

RUN away from John Anthony, of the city of New-York, cordwainer, an apprentice lad, named Ezekiel Johnſton, about 18 years of age, about five feet four inches high, ſhort dark hair; had on when he went away, a chocolate coloured coat, double breaſted, blue German ſerge waiſtcoat and breeches, grey ribb'd ſtockings, and a good caſtor hat; was ſeen going through New-Rochelle, on monday at noon, and intends for Rhode-Iſland or Boſton. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſends him to his maſter, ſhall have Four Pounds reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by his ſaid maſter. 50 53

AT
Ogden's, Laight, & Company,
VESUVIUS AIR FURNACE,
Newark, Eaſt New-Jerſey,
ARE made all kinds of hollow ware, and other caſtings uſually made at Air furnaces; ſuch as forge hammers and anvils, pots, kettles, griddles, pye-pans of various ſizes, potaſh kettles and ſugar boilers, calcining plates, plain and ornamented chimney backs, jamb and hearth plates neatly fitting each other, bath ſtoves for burning coal, iron ſtoves for work-ſhops and ſhips cabbins, Dutch and perpetual ovens, boiling plates, boxes for carriages of all kinds and ſizes, half hundred and ſmaller weights. As their metal is of the beſt quality, and the conſtruction of their furnace, manner of working and moulding the moſt improved; their ware is equal if not ſuperior to any made in America or imported; particularly the metal for hammers and anvils for forges, is excellently well tempered, and found on repeated trials to be in general ſuperior to Engliſh hammers, &c.

Any perſon wanting any of the above articles, may have them from either Edward Laight, at his ſtore in New-York, in St. Georges Square, or of James Abeel, near Coenties Market, or of Gabriel and Lewis Ogden, at Newark, or of Moſes Ogden, at the furnace. Caſtings of any particular kind may be made by applying to any of the above perſons.

N. B Bar iron will be taken in payment for hammers and anvils, at market price.

D. PROPERT,
Profeſſor of MUSIC,
TAKES this Method of acquainting the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that he teaches the Organ, Harpſichord, Guittar, German Flute, &c. and has a variety of new Muſic, Roman Strings for Violins, and muſical Inſtruments, among which is a very fine toned Harpſichord and a Forte Piano; all which he diſpoſes of at Mr. Philip Kiſſick's, Wine Merchant, the upper End of Queen-Street. The above D. Propert gives out Plans for Organs, from 35l. to 300l. and every Buſineſs in the muſical Way done with the greateſt Honour and Expedition.

Muſic has ever been held in the higheſt Eſteem, by the moſt exalted Characters, and fineſt Geniuſes of almoſt every Age and Nation. The pleaſing Senſations and fine Movements of the various Paſſions which Muſic is capable of exciting in the human Breaſt, have deſervedly placed it in the higheſt Claſs of mechanical, and moſt pleaſing of the liberal Arts.

Tho' the Body and Mind are ſo very different in their Natures, there is ſuch an intimate Relation between them, that they are mutually affected, in a very high Degree, by each other; when either is diſordered and uneaſy, the other participates, and becomes incapable of a free Exerciſe of its natural Powers; In like manner, when either the Body or Mind can exerciſe its Faculties with the greateſt Freedom and Alacrity, they are each mutually affected, and are then in the ſtricteſt Diſpoſition for the moſt noble Employments of which their Natures are capable.

Muſic, which is an agreeable Modulation of Sounds harmoniſing with the Tone of the Nerves and Organs of hearing in the human Body, has a moſt powerful Influence in producing ſuch bodily Senſations, as affect the mind, with the various Paſſions of which thoſe Sounds are expreſſive; and is therefore capable of raiſing the Soul into Diſpoſitions for the moſt pleaſing, uſeful and noble purpoſes.

Muſic ſays Mr. Addiſon, when thus applied, raiſes noble Hints in the Mind of the Hearer, and fills it with great Conceptions; it ſtrengthens Devotion and advances Praiſe into Rapture; it lengthens every Act of Worſhip and produces more laſting and permanent Impreſſions in the Mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient Forms of Words that are uttered in the ordinary Method of religious Worſhip; Pleaſure and Duty, go hand in hand, and the greater our Satisfaction is, the greater is our Religion. There is no other Art ſo various perhaps and univerſal in its Influence, as Muſic. It inkindles in Battle, and elevates in the Temple: Solemnizes the Funeral and exhilerates the Banquet; tranſports us in the Chorus and raviſhes in the Solo Parts; cheers and inſpirits in the Chace and Ball Room, and lulls and compoſes in the Grove and Bed Chamber; it ſooths in Diſtreſs, amuſes in Melancholy, and entertains in Solitude; and as it charms and harmonizes Youth, it delights and ſolaces old Age; nay, it melts the Tyrant into Tenderneſs and ſoftens the Barbarian into Senſe and Civility; it may be ſaid to be the very Language of Nature, and almoſt cœval with Nature itſelf; for it has Expreſſion for all the various Paſſions and Emotions of the Heart and Soul, and like Painting and Beauty is not confined to any one particular Nation, but underſtood and admired all the World over; and like Poetry and Religion, the moſt Authentic as well as the moſt Sublime and inſpired Memorials of Antiquity, abound with Inſtances of its marvellous Effects. It cannot therefore be wondered at, that this Art has obtained the Patronage, Regard and Praiſes of the greateſt Perſonages, and hath been the Delight and Study of every poliſhed and ingenious Nation, in all Climates and in all Ages.